

Infrastructure Market Overview

Wyoming State Treasurer's Conference

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2021

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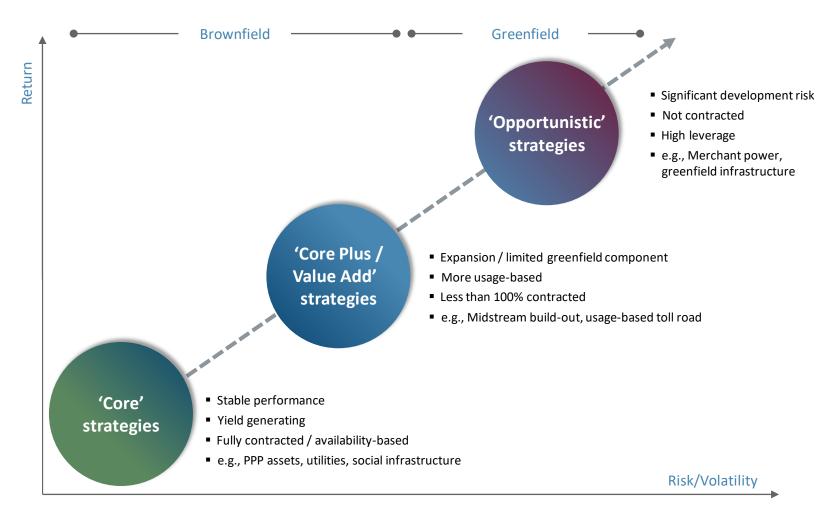
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Tab A

Infrastructure Investing Landscape

The Infrastructure Risk-Return Spectrum

We believe that understanding risk-adjusted returns is key. In approaching the infrastructure asset class, investors need to recognize the varied nature of infrastructure assets.



This chart is for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect the actual risk-return profile of infrastructure as an asset class or the various infrastructure sub-sectors.



Infrastructure Asset Types

Infrastructure assets can be broadly categorized as Economic or Social Infrastructure assets.

Asset Type	Economic Infrastructure		
Overview	Assets essential for the growth and sustenance of a country's economy		
Sub-sector	Energy and Utilities	Transportation	Digital
Examples of Asset Types	Electric transmission	Airports	Cell towers
,,	Midstream energy	Bridges and tunnels	Transmission networks
	Electric/gas utilities	Ferries	Data centers
	Conventional power generation	Public transport	Fiber Optics
	Ponowahla nowar	Ports	
	Renewable power generation	Toll roads	
	Storage facilities	Parking (on and off-street)	
	Water and wastewater		

Social Infrastructure			
Assets vital to the continued general welfare of society			
Social			
Correctional facilities			
Student housing			
Healthcare facilities			
Waste management			
Stadiums and arenas			

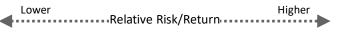
Infrastructure Investment Considerations

Infrastructure investors must evaluate several different characteristics of individual investment opportunities.



Sub -Sector

- Economic sensitivity
- Demand drivers



Regulated Utilities GDP Sensitive e.g., transportation



Stage of Development

- Demand risk
- Construction risks
- Usage history

Brownfield

Greenfield



Geography

- Regulatory
- Political
- Legal

Developed Markets Emerging Markets



Capital Structure

- Debt vs. Equity
- % of equity ownership
- Governance/management

Senior secured debt

Minority equity ownership

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How to Invest in Infrastructure?

Select risks include: Infrastructure - information risk, foreign country exposure risk, construction risk, commodity price risk, operating risk and technological risks.



Listed Funds / Vehicles

- Liquid investments
- Diversified approach
- Relatively low alpha generation due to public information flow
- Subject to public market risk/volatility

Primary Funds

- Portfolio diversification through various underlying investments
- Open/closed ended options
- Potential alpha generation through preferred economics
- Evaluating manager risk is key

Secondaries

- Purchasing LP interests in existing infrastructure funds
- J-curve mitigation due to immediate deployment of capital and current cash yield
- Potential alpha generation through disciplined underwriting and bidding

Co-Investments

- Direct investments into infrastructure assets
- J-curve mitigation due to immediate deployment of capital and current cash yield
- Ability to finely tune portfolio construction by targeting specific sectors/geographies

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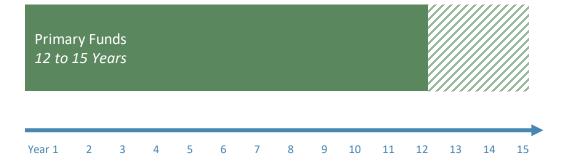


Private Infrastructure Expected Holding Periods

Certain types of private infrastructure may be well-suited to investors with a medium-term desired holding period.







Secondary Funds:

- Typically cash yielding
- High visibility into cash flows
- Purchases of older vintage funds tends to lead to shorter hold periods

Co-Investments:

- Core co-investments usually offer longest hold period; more yield-oriented
- Core plus/value add co-investments tend to be shorter holds; more capital gain-oriented
- Greenfield co-investments will usually require hold at least through construction period

Primary Funds:

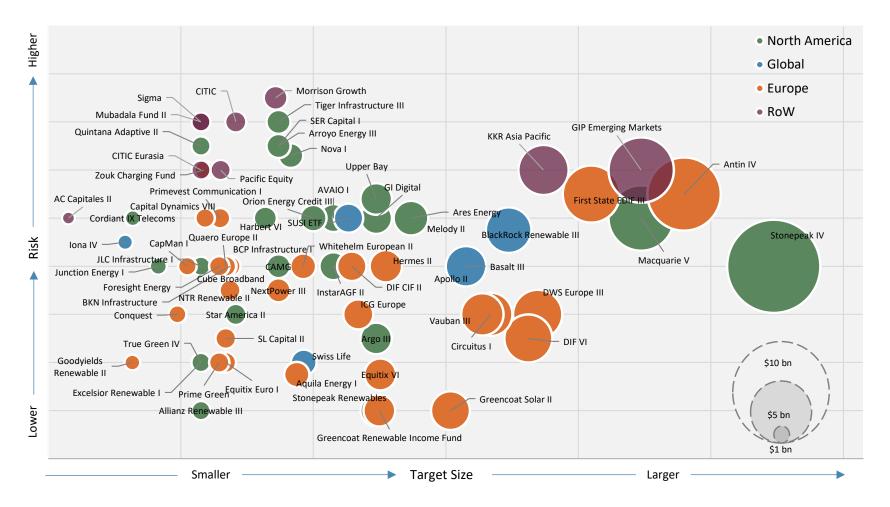
Typical fund life: 10 years + two 1-year extensions

For illustrative purposes only. The investment opportunities available may differ from those presented above. No assurance can be given that any investment will achieve its objectives or avoid losses.



Increasing Number of Infrastructure Funds

The total number of infrastructure funds continues to increase, fueled by an increase in specialized infrastructure funds.



Data source: Pregin. Data as of August 2020.



Tab B

Current Market Conditions & Opportunity Set

Persistent Need for Infrastructure Investment

Key Drivers

The need for private investment in public infrastructure assets continues to grow, owing to the following principal drivers:

Population, Ageing, Urbanization & Globalization



- 2.5 billion increase in urban population by 2050¹
- People aged >65 expected to more than double by 2050²

Secular changes with growth in excess of GDP:

- > Data usage
- > Healthcare
- > Waste management
- → Global trade
- Seaborne shipments

Growing "Infrastructure Gap"

The world is expected to experience an infrastructure funding gap of \$16.1 trillion in 2020-2040 (~\$800 billion per year), and governments have increasing structural challenges to address this gap with public spending²

Strained government finances

Demographic pressures

Technological development

Support required for COVID-19 response

 \bigcirc

Opportunities for private investment

Global Energy Transition



Increasing OECD and developing world renewablestargets



Energy transition towards smart grids, decentralisation, smart meters, sustainable fuels and feedstocks



Gas as marginal fuel: doubling of LNG demand by 20303



Reconfiguring the US for crude & natural gas exports



- 1 Data source: UN DESA.
- 2 Data source: "Global Infrastructure Outlook," Global Infrastructure Hub, a G20 initiative, 2020 (https://outlook.gihub.org).
- 3 Data source: Bloomberg NEF.

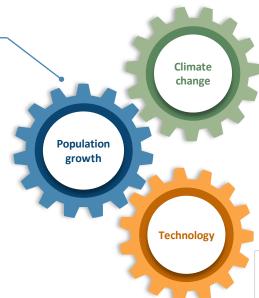


Global Infrastructure Build-Out

Macro trends driving demand for traditional infrastructure and "Infrastructure 2.0" assets

Urbanization and population growth

- Increase in transport congestion
- Widespread growth in data consumption and connectivity
- > Challenges in maintaining water quality
- Need for efficient/eco-friendly waste management
- Demand for increased healthcare facilities



Ambitious targets to counteract climate change

- > Drive for increased renewables penetration
- Challenges to grid stability and networks adaptation
- > New low-carbon and smart networks
- Requirement to convert traditional infrastructure "green"

Technological change

- > EV and autonomous vehicle infrastructure
- > Evolution in battery storage technology
- > Traditional infrastructure companies can capture big data

TRADITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Renewable power Airports Data centers

Conventional power Toll roads Fiber optic cable networks

Regulated utilities Ports Mobile towers

District heating Renewable power PPPs

Smart metering Car parks Midstream

OFTOs Waste management



INFRASTRUCTURE 2.0

Small cells EV charging 5G networks Smart cities

Land registry Care homes/private clinics

Battery storage Water disposal from fracking

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Key Areas of Focus Today

Digital Infrastructure



- Mobile network traffic growth to 5G transition
- Demand for towers and data centers
- Strong resiliency during COVID-19

Renewable Power Generation



- ESG mandates and legislative standards increasing demand
- Coal/nuclear phase-outs require new build generation
- Renewables now broadly at cost parity with conventional generation

Energy Transition



- Infrastructure enabling the transition away from fossil fuels, including cleaner transportation fuels
- Focus on improving energy efficiency and reducing intermittency

Transportation



- Pockets of value within Transport; investing in the recovery of volumes post-COVID-19
- Seeing opportunities in areas such as parking, FBO's and freight

Infrastructure 2.0



- Opportunities within the continued evolution of the asset class
- Includes, but not limited to, electric charging infrastructure, battery storage, carbon capture, transportation and e-commerce logistics businesses

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